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***Renocera striata* (Meig.) (Diptera: Sciomyzidae) in Norfolk.**—Single males of *Renocera striata* (Meig.) were captured at three separate sample locations in the Norfolk Broadland during 1988, using pitfall and water trapping techniques: Sutton Broad Marshes, TG 373234, 9-23.vi.88, pitfall; Rose Fen, Catfield, TG 374204, 5.vii-12.viii.88, pitfall; Catfield Great Fen, TG 365210, 12-24.viii.88, water trap. All three localities are in East Norfolk (VC 27) and situated on the flood-plain of the River Ant.

The above records represent a marked south eastern extension to the known range of *R. striata* in Britain, with the majority of authenticated records being restricted to the Spey valley in Elgin (VC 95) and Easternness (VC 96). Ball & McLean (1986) provide a preliminary distribution map and Falk (in press) reviews the known records for Britain. *R. striata* has also been found in Ireland, with Chandler (1972) listing the known Irish records. Its biology is unknown, though Knutson (1970) believed that the larvae may attack pea mussels of the family Sphaeriidae. In addition, Stephenson & Knutson (1970) report that *Renocera* spp. and *Ilione* (*Knutsonia*) *lineata* (Fall.) eat only calcifuge Sphaeriidae. All three of the above trapping stations were located on peat substrates and *I. lineata* was also present at the two Catfield localities during 1988.

These Norfolk records for *R. striata* have resulted from an extensive invertebrate survey of East Anglian wetlands, carried out by the Nature Conservancy Council. The known localities for *R. striata* in this region are, currently, confined to the River Ant valley, a site recognized for its outstanding conservation value in supporting one of the largest remaining areas of undeveloped species-rich fen in Britain. Though present at three sample stations, *R. striata* was not recorded from a further 67 operated in Norfolk and Suffolk during 1988. Moreover, all were investigated during similar time periods and by using the same sampling techniques (a row of five pitfalls plus two water traps), these included many trapping stations located in the other principal valley fen systems of the Norfolk Broadland, outwith the River Ant.

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